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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

**Database and Operating System Independent
Copying/Archiving Of A Web Based Application**

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**Database and Operating System Independent Copying/Archiving Of A Web
Base Application**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to the field of data processing. More specifically, the present invention relates to the copying or archiving of web sites or web based applications that include files that are part of a file system as well as non-file system structures.

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2. **Background Information**

With advances in integrated circuit, microprocessor, networking and communication technologies, increasing number of devices, in particular, digital computing devices, are being networked together. As a result of this trend of increased connectivity, increasing number of applications that are network dependent are being deployed. Examples of these network dependent applications include but are not limited to, email, net-based telephony, world wide web (WWW) and various types of web based e-commerce, commonly referred to as web sites or web based applications (hereinafter, simply web based applications). Further, increasing number of software applications that were traditionally licensed or distributed through discrete distribution medium, such as diskettes, CDROMs and the like, are being distributed online or offered as web based applications, through private intranets or public networks like the Internet.

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Modern web based applications often include numerous files that are part of a file system as well as a substantial number of non-file system structures.

Examples of these non-file system structures include but are not limited data tables of the web based applications, schemas of the data tables, users of the web based applications, and so forth (see e.g. top portion of **Fig. 1**). Often times, whether it is for the purpose of backing up a web based application, for porting an application (or a portion thereof) or other reasons of the like, it is desirable to be able to efficiently copy/archive the application (or the portion of interest).

Under the prior art, the various parts are typically copied or archived as separate pieces in a database and/or operating system dependent manner. For examples, a file system utility would be employed to copy/archive the files, whereas a database utility would be employed to copy/archive the data tables and their schemas. Accordingly, under the prior art, the copying/archiving process is cumbersome, inefficient, as well as being database and operating system dependent.

Thus, a more efficient approach to copying/archiving a web base application, in particular, an approach that is database and operating system independent, is desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A web based application having non-file system structures is copied or archived by first initializing a file to store the web based application, including
5 creation of a root directory within the file. Then, data directories are created under the root directory, and a number of storage data objects under the data directories are initialized for all non-file system structures of the web based application. Thereafter, the non-file system structures are copied and stored into the storage data objects. In embodiments where the web based application further includes
10 files that are part of a file system, the files are stored as additional storage data objects under the root directory.

Accordingly, improved usability, efficiency, as well as database and operating system independence are achieved.
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described by way of exemplary embodiments, but not limitations, illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like references
5 denote similar elements, and in which:

Figure 1 illustrates an overview of a typical modern web based application and the copying/archiving utility of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 2 illustrates the relevant operational flow of the copying/archiving utility of **Fig 1**, in support of the copying/archiving process of the present invention;
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Figure 3 illustrates the organization of the resulting database and operating system independent copy of the web based application of **Fig. 1**, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 4 illustrates the relevant operational flow of the copying/archiving utility of **Fig 1**, in support of the copying/restoring process of the present invention;
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Figure 5 illustrates an internal component view of a computer system suitable for use to practice the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 6 illustrates an example structure description of a web based
20 application being copied/archived;

Figures 7a-7b illustrate an example data table schema of a data table of a web based application being copied/archived; and

Figure 8 illustrates an example data table of a web based application being copied/archived.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description, various aspects of the present invention will be described. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced with only some or all aspects of the present invention. For purposes of explanation, specific numbers, materials and configurations are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will also be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without the specific details. In other instances, well known features are omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the present invention.

Parts of the description will be presented in terms of operations performed by a processor based device, using terms such as data, table, schema, log-in names, initializing, creating, storing, retrieving, determining, and the like, consistent with the manner commonly employed by those skilled in the art to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. As well understood by those skilled in the art, the quantities take the form of electrical, magnetic, or optical signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, and otherwise manipulated through mechanical and electrical components of the processor based device; and the term processor include microprocessors, micro-controllers, digital signal processors, and the like, that are standalone, adjunct or embedded. Further, for the purpose of this application, the terms "web site" and "web based application" should be considered synonymous and interchangeable.

Various operations will be described as multiple discrete steps in turn, in a manner that is most helpful in understanding the present invention, however, the order of description should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. In particular, these operations need not be performed

in the order of presentation. Further, the description repeatedly uses the phrase “in one embodiment”, which ordinarily does not refer to the same embodiment, although it may.

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Overview

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Referring now to **Figure 1**, wherein a block diagram illustrating an overview of a web based application, the copy/archive utility of the present invention, and the resulting copy, in accordance with one embodiment, is shown. As illustrated and alluded to earlier, web based application **100** includes files **102** that are part of file system **122** of an operating system (not shown), and non-file system structures **104-108**. At least some of files **102** have associated access control lists (ACL). Non-file system structures **104-108** include in particular data tables **104** and their schemas **106** of database system **124**. Further, non-file system structures **104-108** include other control structures **108**. Of particular interest among data tables **106** is address table **107**, and among control structures **108** is user list **109**. The number and content of files **102** as well as data tables **104** and their schemas **106** are application dependent. Their internal organizations are of course operating system and database dependent. That is, if web based application **100** is deployed on operating system OS-1 employing database DB-1, the internal organization of files **102** and data tables **104** (and their schemas **106**) would be different, had web based application **100** been deployed on operating system OS-2 employing database DB-2 instead. The relevant information contained in ACLs **103** includes the access control information for corresponding files **102**. The relevant information contained in user list **109** includes authorized users of web based application **100**. The relevant information contained in address book **107** typical includes the basic properties of the

users, such as their names, email addresses, and log-in user names for the domain web based application **100** is installed or deployed.

As illustrated, and will be described in further detail below, copy/archive utility **112** incorporated with the teachings of the present invention, may advantageously make a copy of web based application **100** in its entirety. Further, the internal organization of resulting copy **114** is independent of file system **122** and database **124** (or their underlying operating system), on which web based application **100** is deployed. Accordingly, the present invention is particularly useful in facilitating archiving and/or porting of web based application **100**.

Note that while the preceding paragraph refers to the advantage of the present invention in copying a web based application **100** in "its entirety" (e.g. in an archiving situation or in a total porting situation), however it will be readily apparent from the description to follow that the present invention may also be advantageously employed to port a portion of an application, e.g. from one developer or developer vendor to another, to be combined with another portion or portions of the application.

Before describing the present invention in further detail, it should be noted that while the preferred embodiment to be described advantageously copy web based application **100** in its entirety into a single file, in alternate embodiments, application **100** may be copied into one or more files in like manner without detracting from achieving the desired database and operating system independence.

Copying/Archiving

Referring now to **Figures 2-3**, wherein two block diagrams illustrating the relevant operational flow of copy/archive utility **112** of **Fig. 1** in support of the DB and OS independent manner of copying/archiving of the present invention, and the resulting DB and OS independent copy, respectively, in accordance with one

embodiment, are shown. Copy/archive utility **112** is assumed to have at least the capability of interacting with the operating system, more specifically, its file system **122**, and the database **124**, under which web based application **100** is implemented. Such capabilities include e.g. the ability to request and receive data and associated control information from the database and the file system in the manner required by the database and the file system. In one embodiment, copy/archive utility **112** also supports an operation option for copying/archiving an application with or without the user information.

As illustrated, the DB and OS independent approach to copying/archiving process of the present invention starts at block **202**, with the creation and initialization of the resulting file, file **300**. In preferred embodiments, resultant file **300** is a file that may be subjected to compression. More specifically, in various preferred embodiments, copy/archive utility **112** creates/initializes a "zippable" file as resultant file **300**.

Upon creating/initializing file **300**, copy/archive utility **112** creates root directory **302** in file **300**, block **204**. Thereafter, copy/archive utility **112** creates an application level data directory **304** under root directory **302**, block **206**. Next, copy/archive utility **112** creates and initializes two storage objects **306-308** under data directory **304**, blocks **208-210**. At block **208**, copy/archive utility **112** further stores a structural description of web based application **100** into first storage object **306**. As described earlier, the structural description of web based application **100** enumerates the parts that make up application **100**, such as its files, their pathnames, the data tables, their schemas, and so forth. In preferred embodiments, the structural description is expressed using a mark up language, more specifically, XML. An example of one such structural description **600** is shown in **Fig. 6**. At block **210**, assuming the copying/archiving with user information option is selected, copy/archive utility **112**

further stores a user description of the users of web based application **100** in the second storage object **308**. In preferred embodiments, the users are similarly described employing XML (not shown).

Thereafter, using the structural information of web based application **100** as a guide, copy/archive utility **112** creates a number of data table directories **310** under data directory **304**, and creates and initializes a number of storage objects **312-314** under the corresponding data table directories **310** to store data tables' data **104** and their schemas **106**, blocks **212-216**. In one embodiment, a pair of data table data and data table schema **104-106** is stored under each data table directory **310**. Of course, in alternate embodiments, more than one pair of data table data and data table schema **104-106** may be stored under each data table directory **310** instead. At blocks **214-216**, copy/archive utility **112** further stores data tables' data **104** and their schemas **106** (including address table **107** if applicable), into storage objects **314** and **312** respectively. If copying/archiving of address table **107** is also included, the user information are included or excluded in accordance with the operation option selected. Again, in preferred embodiments, data tables **104** and their schemas **106** (including address table **107** if applicable), are described employing XML.

One example each for how a data table schema **106** and a data table's data **104** is described as they are stored into the storage objects are illustrated in Figs. **7a-7b** and **8** respectively. As illustrated, the storage of a data table schema **106** includes identifications and descriptions of the columns of the corresponding data table, such as their captions, whether the columns are "hidden" and so forth. Further, the storage of a data table schema **106** also includes identification and descriptions of the associated scripts. The storage of a data table's data **104** on the other hand includes identifications and descriptions of the rows of the data table, such as their row

identifications, their owners (if user information are to be included), creation dates and so forth.

Continuing to refer to **Figs. 2-3**, upon copying/archiving data tables' data **104** and their schemas **106**, copy/archive utility **112** copies files **102** of file system **122** into file **300**, placing them as data objects **316** under root directory **300**, block **218**. In one embodiment, files **102** that are not in XML format are converted into XML format. Thereafter, at block **220**, copy/archive utility **112** further converts the ACLs of applicable ones of files **102** (which is normally kept in a binary format) to XML format.

Lastly, for the copying/archiving process of the illustrated embodiment, copy/archive utility **112** invokes a compression function to compress or "zip up" file **300**, block **222**. The compression function may be any one of a number of such functions or utilities known in the art.

Thus, it can be seen from the above description, a web based application (or portion thereof, and regardless whether it is "fully" or "partially" developed) may be efficiently copied into a single or multiple files. Further, under the present invention, the content of file **300**, once unzipped/decompressed, is advantageously humanly readable, as well as open to manipulation by any one of a number of common "editing" tools known in the art.

Copying/Restoring

Referring now to **Figure 4**, wherein a block diagram illustrating the relevant operational flow of copy/archive utility **112** of **Fig. 1** in support of the DB and OS independent manner of copying/restoring of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment, is shown. The description of the copying/restoring process illustrated in **Fig. 4**, will also continue to reference **Fig. 3**, wherein the internal organization of the DB and OS independent resultant file **300**, in accordance with one

embodiment, is illustrated. Again, copy/archive utility **112** is assumed to have at least the capability of interacting with the operating system, more specifically, its file system, and the database, of the target domain, to which web based application **100** is being copied/restored into. Such capabilities include e.g. the ability to provide data and associated control information, and request their storage, of the database and the file system, in the manner required by the database and the file system. In one embodiment, copy/archive utility **112** also supports an operation option for copying/restoring an application with or without the user information. Obviously, the option has no substantive effect if the application was not copied/archived with user information. In a preferred embodiment, the copying/restoration still proceeds with a “warning” message informing the user that user information was not present.

As shown, for the embodiment, the copying/restoring process starts at block **402** with copy/archive utility **112** retrieving the structural description of web based application **100** from storage object **306** (upon unzipping or decompressing file **300**, if it was zipped/compressed). Upon retrieval, at block **404**, copy/archive utility **112** determines the non-file system structures **104-108** of web based application **100**, including the constitutions of these structures **104-108**. For example, in the case of data tables **104**, identifying their schemas **106**. At block **406**, copy/archive utility **112** determines the file make-ups **104** of web based application **100**, including the files’ pathnames. Next, at block **408**, assuming the copy/restore operation is to include user information and the information are present in file **300**, copy/archive utility **112** retrieves the user description of web based application **100** from storage object **308**.

Thereafter, at blocks **410-418**, copy/archive utility **112** successively retrieves data table schemas **104** and data tables **106** (packaged in a self-describing format, such as XML) from their storage objects **312-314**. For each retrieved data table schema **106** or data table **104**, copy/archive utility **112** stores the retrieved data table

schema **106** or the retrieved data table **104** (in the self-describing format) in temporary storage (block **410**). If the retrieved item is a data table schema **106**, copy/archive utility **112** determines if the corresponding data table **104** has been retrieved, block **412**. Likewise, if the retrieved item is a data table **104**, copy/archive utility **112** determines if the corresponding data table schema **106** has been retrieved, block **412**. In each case, if both the data table schema **106** and the corresponding data table **104** have been retrieved and stored into temporary storage, the data table **104** is re-created under the database system **124** of the domain within which web based application **100** is being installed or restored into, and the data are imported into the re-created table **104**, block **414**. Upon importing the data of the data table into the re-created data table **104**, copy/archive utility **112** deletes the retrieved data table schema **106** and retrieved data table **104** from their temporal storage locations, block **416**. Note that in alternate embodiments, data table schemas **106** and data tables' data **104**, may be retrieved from file **300** and imported into the target schemas/tables without employing intermediate temporary storage.

Back at block **412**, if the corresponding data table schema **106** or data table **104** has not been retrieved, copy/archive utility **112** returns to block **410**, as it is "guaranteed" that there is at least one other data item to be retrieved. On the other hand, if the corresponding data table schema **106** or data table **104** has been retrieved, upon performing the earlier described importation and clean up of the temporary storage, copy/archive utility **112** continues at block **418**, wherein a determination is made on whether there is at least one other data item to be retrieved and restored. If so, the process returns to block **410**, otherwise the process continues at block **420**.

At block **420**, if the user list was retrieved back at block **408**, the retrieved user list is processed. Assuming the domain to which web based application **100** is being

copied/restored into supports a programming interface for adding log-in users, the processing includes, for each user of web based application **100**, copy/archive utility **112** checking with the registration service of the target domain to determine if the user is a registered user of the target domain. If not, in a preferred embodiment, copy/archive utility **112** registers the user with the target domain.

Next at block **422**, again assuming user information are to be included, and they were retrieved, copy/archive utility **112** proceeds to fix up references to users/user objects included in data tables **104**. In particular, where address book **107** includes the log-in user names of at least some of users having address entries in address book **107**, copy/archive utility **112** updates the log-in user names of the users of web based application **100** with the log-in user names of the users for the copy/restore target domain. In various embodiments, the fix-up operations also include conditionally deleting the user log-in names from address table **107**, when address table **107** was initially imported. Further, in various embodiment, the fix-up operations also include determining if a user already has a corresponding address entry in address table **107**, if not creating the corresponding address entry in address table **107**.

Thereafter, at block **422**, copy/archive utility **112** retrieves files **102** from storage objects **316**, and stores them under file system **122** of the target domain. For the illustrated embodiment, recall an ACL file is converted into an XML format during the “copying” process. Accordingly during the “restoration” process, copy/archive utility **112** converts the ACLs back into a binary format. Additionally, if any of files **102** are to be stored in a format other than XML format, the files are converted accordingly. In various embodiments, the conversion requirements are described as part of the XML format.

Accordingly, the database and operating system independent copy **300** of web based application **100** may be used as a back up/restoration copy, or may be used as a copy to port application **100** (in whole or in part, regardless application **100** is fully or partially developed) to another domain of like or different execution environment.

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Example Computer System

Figure 5 illustrates an example computer system suitable for use to practice the present invention in accordance with one embodiment. As shown, computer system **500** includes one or more processors **502** and system memory **504**.

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Additionally, computer system **500** includes mass storage devices **506** (such as diskette, hard drive, CDROM and so forth), input/output devices **508** (such as keyboard, cursor control and so forth) and communication interfaces **510** (such as network interface cards, modems and so forth). The elements are coupled to each other via system bus **512**, which represents one or more buses. In the case of multiple buses, they are bridged by one or more bus bridges (not shown). Each of these elements performs its conventional functions known in the art. In particular, system memory **504** and mass storage **506** are employed to store a working copy and a permanent copy of the programming instructions implementing the

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copy/archive utility of the present invention (or a component incorporating the copy/archive utility). The permanent copy of the programming instructions may be loaded into mass storage **506** in the factory, or in the field, as described earlier, through a distribution medium (not shown) or through communication interface **510** (from a distribution server (not shown). The constitution of these elements **502-512** are known, and accordingly will not be further described.

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Conclusion and Epilog

Thus, an improved method and apparatus for efficiently copying/archiving a web based application has been described. While the present invention has been described in terms of the above illustrated embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is not limited to the embodiments described. The present invention can be practiced with modification and alteration within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Thus, the description is to be regarded as illustrative instead of restrictive on the present invention.